

Fissidens crispulus Brid., *Muscol. Recent.* Suppl. 4: 187 (1819)

Fissidens zippelianus Dozy & Molk., *Syst. Verz.* 29 (1854). T: Java, [Indonesia], *Zippelius* 3750; lecto: L, fide Z.Iwatsuki & T.Suzuki, *J. Hattori Bot. Lab.* 43: 400 (1977).

Fissidens kerianus Müll.Hal. ex Broth., *Öfvers. Förh. Finska Vetensk.-Soc.* 36: 155 (1895). T: Mulgrave R., Qld, *F.M.Bailey*: holo: H-BR.

Illustrations: Z.Iwatsuki & T.Suzuki, *loc. cit.* 400, fig. 12; Z.Iwatsuki & T.Suzuki, *J. Hattori Bot. Lab.* 51: 477 pl. 31 (1982); I.G.Stone, *J. Bryol.* 16: 249, fig. 2f–k (1990), all as *F. zippelianus*.

Dioicous. Plants 3–10 mm tall, larger when branched, yellowish green to green. Leaves 5–multijugate, arrowly lanceolate, 1.5–2.0 mm long, 0.2–0.4 mm wide; apex acute to obtuse-mucronate. Costa subpercurrent to barely excurrent. Vaginant laminae reaching mid-leaf, subequal; dorsal lamina wedge-shaped below, extending to the base or failing before the base; margin serrulate. Laminal cells rounded-hexagonal, 6–10 µm wide, mammillose.

Perigonia terminal; perigonial leaves with the vaginant laminae broadly rounded above, open. Setae terminal, 1.5–4.0 mm long. Theca ±symmetrical, slightly inclined, 0.4–0.8 mm long; operculum rostrate, equally long. Exothecial cells short-rectangular, thin-walled. Peristome teeth 40–50 µm wide at the base.

Occurs in north-eastern Qld; usually on moist rock or soil, occasionally aquatic, rarely on bark. Also in sub-Saharan Africa, Indian Ocean islands, India, Malesia and southern China.

Qld: Mt Bartle Frere, *I.G.Stone* 18901 (MEL); Kauri Ck, Lamb Ra., NE of Atherton, *H.Streimann* 29865 (AD, CANB); Sullivans Track, Cardwell, *I.G.Stone* 24523 (MEL); Paronella Park, Mena Ck, *I.G.Stone* 25084 (MEL); Massey Ck, Iron Ra., *J.R.Clarkson* 2603 (MEL).